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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June, 1765, and is now in its one hundred and sixtieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large, quarto weekly, of forty-eight pages, and with Interests, news, editorial, State, local and general news, well selected, miscellaneous and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The board of aldermen had a long and busy session at its weekly meeting on Thursday evening, there being a large grist of various kinds of business. Bids were opened and contracts awarded for various articles, and there were long discussions upon some topics.

A proposition to install a short stretch of sewer in Arnold avenue provoked a discussion and a division of the board. There seemed to be no money in the sewer appropriation to cover this expenditure, but it was suggested by Alderman Kirby that the amount might be taken from the allowance for repairs. The proposition was finally voted down three to two.

[The Boy Scouts asked permission to plant two trees on the Vanderbilt Circle as a memorial to the late President Roosevelt, and the Recreation Commissioner wanted to plant a tree on the City Hall lawn. These requests were referred to a committee, after Alderman Williams had stated his objection to having a large tree too near the City Hall on account of the dampness that might affect the records.

Bids were opened for a long list of supplies for the fire department, but before opening them it was voted to strike out the item for tires and secure new bids, because of the fact that a drop in price had been announced since the bids were prepared. Bids were opened for printing the City Documents and Tax Lists and the contract was awarded to the Mercury Publishing Company, the lowest bidder. Before the bids were opened, Alderman Hughes called attention to the fact that all department reports were not yet in the hands of the City Clerk, and suggested that the bids be returned until such times as all reports are ready. It was thought that the contractor might go ahead with the outstanding work and that the outstanding reports would be ready by the time that section of the book should be reached.

The resignation of Captain Eugene S. Hughes from the Newport Fire Department was accepted with regret and a resolution expressing the appreciation of the board for his long and valuable service was adopted. A resolution was also adopted upon the death of the Harbor Master, Captain Thomas Shea, and ordered spread upon the records.

The question of leasing a landing place at the City wharf to the Company operating the Block Island steamer was referred to a committee to draw up a suitable lease, at a price of \$100 a month, the Company to have the privilege of erecting a shed and platform on the wharf.

A claim for damages from Russell Toomey was referred to a committee consisting of Aldermen Kirby and Williams and the city solicitor. The petitioner claimed that his automobile was struck by the car of Chief Tobin which was being driven by a patrolman.

Children and matches were responsible for a fire in the home of Mrs. Delia Collins off lower Thames street Thursday forenoon, the department responding in answer to an alarm from box 51. It looked serious for a few minutes, but the department was able to dispose of the flames in a short time. The loss will not be extensive.

Mr. Joseph Boyer has returned from the South and is on duty as swimming master at the Spouting Rock beach as usual.

Some of the painters of the city are on strike, in an effort to obtain 75 cents per hour.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The School Committee had a busy session at its regular monthly meeting Monday evening and after considerable discussion approved the selection of the Hoppin land on Broadway and Vernon avenue as the site for the proposed new school building in the northern section of the city.

The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

Total enrollment 4172, average number belonging 3762.4, average number attending 3455.9, per cent. of attendance 91.8, cases of tardiness 360, cases of dismissal before the end of a session 72. Enrollment in Rogers' 648, or 12 more than the largest record of any June. The total enrollment is 260 more than last September.

Board of Health

Since the last meeting eight cases of scarlet fever and one of diphtheria have been reported. Those ill have caused the exclusion of 16 other pupils.

Dr. Jacoby, with the assistance of the school nurse, has made his annual examination of eyes and ears.

State Appropriations

The annual statement of the apportionment of the school fund, based on the school census of January, has been received. The total census of the state by which the \$87,900 is divided is 121,251. This gives a quotient of 55.9995 cents per capita. At this rate Newport receives \$3,128.13. In addition the city receives \$100 per school up to 15—or \$1,500.

Teachers' Retirement Fund

Mr. Edwin S. Burdick has made his final statement for the Southwick estate. By it this fund receives \$2,234. This is both an unexpected and a very much needed addition to the fund, as the retirement annuities have exceeded the income.

The proposition to change a wall in the Rogers High School to give additional accommodations for the gymnasium provoked considerable discussion. Mr. Bacheller presented an estimate of \$400 for the work, but Mr. Clarke said it could be done for \$200. This also brought up the necessity for other repairs to the building and the question of money available, and the whole subject was referred to the committee on buildings.

A special committee reported on the lunches served at the Rogers High School, finding conditions generally satisfactory. Mr. Harvey and Mr. Clarke thought further investigation needed and it was referred back to the committee.

A petition from a number of teachers for an increase in pay was referred to the committee on teachers, to consider the subject as a whole and not limit it to the petitioners only.

A discussion as to the site for the proposed new school building followed, and the Hoppin land, with a frontage on Broadway and Vernon avenue was finally approved. The proposition to build an addition to the Rogers High School was referred to the representative council committee on school facilities.

Dr. W. A. Gilbert, Secretary Boston Chamber of Commerce of Boston, Mass., and Chairman of the Regional Milk Commission, has been secured by the N. G. F. B. as a speaker for the Educational Milk Week in Newport. Dr. Gilbert, as Chairman of the Regional Milk Commission, has spent considerable time in studying the cost of production and distribution of milk and its value in the daily menu of the American family. His talk should be of interest to every person in the city.

A deckhand named Albert Brown fell overboard from the tug Charles McWilliams in Newport harbor during the early part of the week, and was probably drowned. A search was made for his body, but it was not found. The accident occurred while the tug was picking up barges in the lower part of the harbor, and no official report was made to the police here.

The annual inspection of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, will take place on Wednesday evening next, being preceded by a dinner. Eminent Sir Norris G. Abbott of Providence will be the inspecting officer and will have a large suite.

Mr. Frank M. Wheeler has sufficiently improved after his operation at the Newport Hospital to be able to ride out this week, and was warmly greeted by the many friends who saw him. He is still under treatment at the Hospital.

The weekly exhibition drills at the Naval Training Station have been resumed for the summer, the first having been given last Wednesday. They will doubtless prove as popular as ever.

Some of the painters of the city are on strike, in an effort to obtain 75 cents per hour.

INSURANCE INSPECTORS HERE

Representatives of the New England Fire Underwriters have been in Newport this week looking over the situation. As usual, they are condemning everything in sight as a preliminary to putting on an increase of fire insurance rates. Newport has spent immense sums of money to bring about such improvements as would secure a reasonable rate for the property in the city, but instead of reduction of rates the tendency has been to increase them every time. It was stated that when the reorganization of the fire department was effected the rates would go down, but the reduction was a will-o'-the-wisp which failed to materialize.

If any city in the country has been made the goat for fire insurance that place is Newport. If there was any way of compiling a statement of receipts of the insurance companies from premiums on Newport property and then deducting the small amounts paid for fire losses, the net profits to the companies would be astounding and would undoubtedly be enough to pay all fire losses in Newport for the next one hundred years.

N. E. O. P.

The annual session of the Supreme Lodge, New England Order of Protection, was held in Boston on Tuesday. There was a full representation present from the six New England states. The membership in these six states is now 26,542, divided as follows: Maine 3168, New Hampshire 1505, Vermont 1237, Massachusetts 13,030, Rhode Island 1555, and Connecticut 6047, carrying an insurance of \$90,908,500. In the past year there were 671 deaths calling for the payment of \$912,800. The reserve funds of the Order now amount to over \$600,000, of which something like \$200,000 is in government bonds. The newly-elected officers are Supreme Warden Judge H. William Scott of Vermont, Supreme Vice Warden George E. Howe of Worcester, Supreme Secretary Daniel M. Frye of Massachusetts and Supreme Treasurer John P. Sanborn of Newport.

The Providence Steamfitters Union does not seem disposed to let go of the Coddington Point job, in spite of the fact that the United States Government has ordered that the Newport Union shall have charge. The controversy still continues with the result that the work is held up.

It is understood that the National headquarters upholds the contention of the Providence Union. Such a controversy, where no question of hours or wages is involved, is a poor commentary on unionism and does not tend to help the cause. If an outside organization can come in here and say that local men shall not be employed on a Newport job as long as there are Providence men who want work, it is time to call a halt.

Mr. Ralph C. Gunther, who has been connected with the War Camp Community Service in Newport for several months, has been ordered to New York, where he will have a more important position in the same line of work. Mr. Gunther has made many friends in Newport, having taken an active part in the management of the Community Playhouse, and having appeared in a number of the plays there as well as at the Unity Club. He will be greatly missed in the local institution.

It is announced that the Bay State Street Railway Company has paid the bill of Simpson Brothers Corporation for its proportional part of the cost of laying the wooden block pavement on Carroll avenue. Some time ago the Corporation reported to the board of aldermen that the bill had not been paid, and requested the city to pay it and collect from the Railway Company. The matter now appears to be closed, without establishing any bad precedent.

Miss Harriet E. Thomas, who has been secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Newport for a number of years, is considering a proposition that has been made her to accept a position along somewhat similar lines in a larger New England city.

As was expected, Newport exceeded its quota on the Victory Loan Drive which closed last week. This drive was less spectacular in some respects than some of its predecessors, but the pecuniary value of the bonds was of great help in floating the loan.

The upsetting of an oil stove in a house on White street was the cause of the sounding of a still alarm Sunday morning, closely followed by box 14. The damage was not serious and the recall was quickly sounded.

CAPTAIN THOMAS SHEA

The tragic death of the veteran harbor master, Captain Thomas Shea, last Saturday night brought a pang to many a heart, not only in Newport, but in many widely scattered places outside. Captain Tom was a prince of good fellows, in all of the best and none of the worst that the word implies. A warmer heart never beat in the bosom of a human being. He numbered his friends by the thousand all over this broad land, from the wealthiest dilettante multimillionaire to the poorest of the boys along the water front. By all he was beloved; nor would he do a favor quicker for the rich man than for the poor, but was ever ready to lend a helping hand wherever it was needed without thought of reward for himself.

He had served his country faithfully in at least two wars, even though he did not bear musket at the front. The priceless Government establishments in Narragansett Bay had no more vigilant guardian than he during both the Spanish and the German wars, and there is not the slightest doubt but that he would have tackled any hostile war vessel single-handed had the opportunity occurred. He had stood lonely vigil through many a night of storm in his staunch little motor-boat when other defenders of the harbor had been driven to seek refuge within the harbor. He faithfully guarded the submarine nets and mine fields in sunshine and storm and piloted hundreds of friendly vessels through the danger places in safety. His work was not spectacular to the casual onlooker, but to the man in authority the knowledge that Captain Tom was on duty was a constant assurance of safety.

The body of Captain Shea was found on the bottom of the harbor last Sunday morning, near the wharf where he had spent his life. None saw the accident that terminated in his death, and the details can be furnished only by more or less conjecture. He had been in Bristol Saturday afternoon, making the trip in his launch, the Defender. Sunday morning he had not appeared at his home and Mrs. Shea made inquiries as to whether he had left Bristol, as the previous night had been a stormy one.

Mr. J. K. Sullivan and Captain Beazanson of Commodore James' yacht Aloha made an investigation and finally found the body on the bottom near the launch, which had been secured to her landing place. It appeared from careful investigation that Captain Shea had returned in the early evening and went to his house during the temporary absence of his family, later returning to his boat for some reason.

There he went overboard, possibly as the result of a slip, but more probably on account of an attack of dizziness from which he had suffered occasionally. Perhaps he was unconscious when he struck the water, but he had never learned to swim in spite of his lifetime as a boatman.

Medical Examiner Sherman pronounced death due to accidental drowning.

Captain Shea was born in Newport something more than seventy years ago. His father was a boatman, and he took naturally to the water, to which he had devoted his life. He was one of the many cat-boatmen who made their headquarters at Bannister's wharf in the old days, and of whom he was the last survivor. For many years he kept the two cat boats, Alice and Carrie, in commission, and finally added the motor launch Defender to his fleet, and in late years spent most of his time in the motor craft. In this he would go anywhere under almost unbelievable conditions.

As a boatman he was regarded as the most reliable and efficient that ever navigated the waters of the coast. For many years he had taught the youths and ladies of the summer families to handle their own boats, and had piloted the fathers on many a fishing excursion. He never had a serious accident while out with a pleasure party and would never take unnecessary hazards under those conditions, but when called upon to go alone into any danger he never hesitated.

He had been instrumental in saving lives many times and had rescued much valuable property.

As a sportsman Captain Tom was unequalled. He loved to fish and shoot, although as his age advanced he had been able to enjoy little of the latter sport. In the days of cat-boat racing in the lower bay he was in his element. The writer well remembers the late summer afternoons spent in the old "Rainbow" with Captain Tom at the tiller, his son Tommy at the sheet, Billy Boyd bailing the water that came through the seams and over the side, while the rest of the crew was spread out to windward as ballast, but in spite of her age and handicaps the Rainbow was always first

to cross the finish line. "Tommy" died many years ago; "Jack" Shea, Captain Tom's brother and right-hand man, followed a few years since, and now Captain Tom is no more. He will be missed, but if ever a man deserved his reward in the hereafter Captain Tom will get his.

THE ANN STREET PIER

The neighborhood of the temporary postoffice on lower Thames street presents a somewhat deserted appearance these days in great contrast to the hive of activity of last summer when the Material Section of the Naval Reserve Force, which was located in the State Armory and the former Newport Engineering Works, gave employment to thousands of men. Last year the restaurants in that section enjoyed an immense business. One of them is now closed, and the other finds business very quiet.

The Material Section will be entirely closed within a very short time, the only reason for its continuance with the reduced force being to clean up the property and restore everything to its pre-war condition. The Ann street pier, which was used by the Government during the war, is to be turned back to the city very shortly, but it is in such condition that it is regarded as unsafe for public use and the board of aldermen have ordered it closed pending repairs. It was the understanding when the Government took it over that it would be turned back in good condition, so it is probable that the work of restoration will be done by the Public Works department of the Naval Training Station. The expense of repairs, if done by the city, is estimated at \$1,000 thousand dollars.

"A PAIR OF SIXES"

The attraction at the Community Playhouse this week is the screamingly funny farce, entitled "A Pair of Sixes," a production that is full of gags from start to finish and which is excellently put on by the very capable cast which includes a number of new players. Under the direction of Mr. Glenister, the play is finely staged and moves rapidly and smoothly.

Mr. Sullivan, the new leading man, has made good in this, his second appearance on the Community stage, and proves to be a very valuable addition to the company. Miss Rizer is excellent as the cockney maid and again shows her versatility. Among the new members of the cast are Mrs. Henry C. Bowler, Mrs. Jack Flynn, Ensign B. H. Kinneicut, I. Wallace Barker, and A. Hartley G. Ward. All do themselves credit.

Miss Dorothy Straub, Dr. Mott and Chaplain Nichols, who have all appeared at the Playhouse several times in the past with excellent satisfaction, are well cast for this production and their work is thoroughly in keeping with their previous efforts.

"A Pair of Sixes" has other aspirations than to amuse, and in this it reaches its goal splendidly. It is a farce that causes complete relaxation and cannot fail to bring hearty laughter.

The big Salvation Army drive starts next week. There is no organization has acquitted itself in the war work with greater glory than the Salvation Army. There has never been a breath of scandal about this organization and the soldiers from the front have been unstinted in their praise of the splendid, self-sacrificing efforts of the workers. Newport should go over the top on this drive without a question.

PORSCHE.

(From our regular correspondent)

Town Council

The monthly meeting of the town council and court of probate was held in the town hall Monday afternoon, with all the members present.

The committee appointed to confer with Mrs. Letitia Freeborn as to the water flowing on her land reported that he investigated the premises immediately after a heavy rain and found all the water, both wash and natural stream, flowing freely on to the land. The committee believes that if the dam built to keep the natural stream in its course was lowered six inches, more or less, it would still serve its purpose.

The committee also believes that the gutter below the bridge should be graded to allow surplus water to flow down to the Seacocket River, which now it cannot do.

The contract for oiling the roads was awarded to the Standard Oil Company, and William T. H. Sowle was appointed committee to superintend the work.

William B. Anthony was appointed a committee to examine the records in regard to the sale of Harriet Levenc's estate.

Consideration of the report of the commissioners appointed to widen Park avenue was continued.

A statement of damage done by dogs to geese belonging to William Boyd amounting to \$6.90 was re-

cived and ordered paid according to law. A number of petitions for various licenses were acted upon.

The health officer when having cards printed for use in contagious diseases, was directed to add a penalty not to exceed \$25

GREEN FANCY

By GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON

Author of "GRAUSTARK," "THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND," "THE PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK," ETC.

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CHAPTER XI.

Mr. Sprouse Abandons Literature at an Early Hour in the Morning.

After thrashing about in his bed for seven sleepless hours, Barnes arose and gloomily breakfasted alone. He was not discouraged over his failure to arrive at anything tangible in the shape of a plan of action. It was inconceivable that he should not be able in very short order to bring about the release of the fair guest of Green Fancy. There was not the slightest doubt in his mind that international affairs of considerable importance were involved and that the agents operating at Green Fancy were under definite orders.

Mr. Sprouse came into the dining room as he was taking his last swallow of coffee.

"Ah, good morning," was the bland little man's greeting. "Up with the lark, I see. Mind if I sit down here and have my eggs?" He pulled out a chair opposite Barnes and coolly sat down at the table.

"You can't sell me a set of Dickens at this hour of the day," said Barnes surlily. "Besides, I've finished my breakfast. Keep your seat!" He started to rise.

"Sit down," said Sprouse quietly. Something in the man's voice and manner struck Barnes oddly, compelling him to hesitate a second and then resume his seat. "I've been investigating you, Mr. Barnes," said the little man, unsmilingly. "Don't get sore.

There are a lot of things that you don't know, and one of them is that I don't sell books for a living. It's something of a side line with me." He leaned forward. "I shall be quite frank with you, sir. I am a secret service man. Yesterday I went through your effects upstairs, and last night I took the liberty of spying upon you, so to speak, while you were a guest at Green Fancy."

"The deuce you say!" cried Barnes.

"We will get right down to tasks," said Sprouse. "My government—which isn't yours, by the way—sent me up here five weeks ago on a certain undertaking. I am supposed to find out what is hatching up at Green Fancy."

Having satisfied myself that you are not connected with the gang up there I cheerfully place myself in your hands, Mr. Barnes. You were at Green Fancy last night. So was I. You had an advantage over me, however, for you were on the inside and I was not."

"Confound your impudence! I—"

"One of my purposes in revealing myself to you, Mr. Barnes, is to warn you to steer clear of that crowd. You may find yourself in exceedingly hot water later on if you don't. Another purpose, and the real one, is to secure, if possible, your co-operation in beating the game up there. You can help me, and in helping me you may be instrumental in righting one of the gravest wrongs the world has ever known."

"Well you be good enough, Mr. Sprouse, to tell me just what you are trying to get at? I know nothing whatever against Mr. Curtis and his friends. You assume a great deal!"

"Excuse me, Mr. Barnes. I'll admit that you don't know anything against them, but you suspect a whole lot. To begin with, you suspect that two men were shot to death because they were in wrong with someone at Green Fancy. Now I could tell you who these two men really were and why they were shot. But I shan't do anything of the sort—at least not at present."

Barnes was impressed. "Perhaps you will condescend to tell me who you are, Mr. Sprouse. I am very much in the dark."

"I am a special agent—but not a spy, sir—of a government that is friendly to yours. I am known in Washington. My credentials are not to be questioned. At present it would be unwise for me to reveal the name of my government. I dare say if I can afford to trust you, Mr. Barnes, you can afford to trust me. There's too much at stake for me to take the slightest chance with any man. I am ready to chance you, sir, if you will do the same by me."

"Well," began Barnes deliberately, "I guess you will have to take a chance with me, Mr. Sprouse, for I refuse to commit myself until I know exactly what you are up to."

"To the first place, Mr. Barnes," said Sprouse, salting his eggs, "you have been thinking that I was sent down from Green Fancy to spy on you. Isn't that so?"

"I am answering no questions, Mr. Sprouse."

"You were wrong," said Sprouse, as if Barnes had answered in the affirmative. "I am working on my own. You may have observed that I did not accompany the sheriff's posse today. I was up in Hornville getting the final word from New York that you were on the level. I telephoned to New York, Eleven dollars and sixty cents. You were under suspicion until I hung up the receiver, I may say."

"Jones has been talking to you," said Barnes. "But you said a moment ago that you were up at Green Fancy last night. Not by invitation, I take

"I invited myself," said Sprouse succinctly. "Are you inclined to favor my proposition?"

"You haven't made one."

"By suggestion, Mr. Barnes. It is quite impossible for me to get inside that house. You appear to have the entree. You are working in the dark, guessing at everything. I am guessing at nothing. By combining forces we should bring this thing to a head, and—"

"Just a moment. You expect me to abuse the hospitality of—"

"I shall have to speak plainly, I see." He leaned forward, fixing Barnes with a pair of steady, earnest eyes. "Six months ago a certain royal house in Europe was despoiled of its jewels, its privy seal, its most precious state documents and its charter. They have been traced to the United States. I am here to recover them. That is the foundation of my story, Mr. Barnes."

"Without divulging the name of the house I will say that its sympathies have been from the outset friendly to the entente allies—especially with France. There are two branches of the ruling family, one in power, the other practically in exile. The state is a small one, but its integrity is of the highest. Its sons and daughters have married into the royal families of nearly all of the great nations of the continent. The present—or I should say, the late ruler, for he died in a field of battle not many months ago, had no direct heir. He was young and unmarried. I am not permitted to state with what army he was fighting, nor on which front he

was in the States and has been unable to return to her own land, for reasons that must be obvious. I may as well confess that her father was, by marriage, an uncle of the late ruler."

"Since the invasion and overthrow of her country by the Teutonic allies she has been endeavoring to raise money here for the purpose of equipping and supporting the remnants of the small army that fought so valiantly in defense of the crown. These men, a few thousand only, are at present interned in a neutral country. I leave you to guess what will happen if she succeeds in supplying them with arms and ammunition. Her work is being carried on with the greatest secrecy. To bring the story to a close, I was instructed to keep close watch on the man O'Dowd. I traced him to this place. I was on the point of reporting to my superiors that he was in no way associated with the much-sought-after crown-cousin, and that Green Fancy was as free from tint as the village chapel, when out of a clear sky and almost under my very nose two men were mysteriously done away with at the very gates of this place. The killing of those two men changed the aspect completely. You will certainly agree with me after I have explained to you that the one known as Andrew Root was no other than the equerry who had undertaken to accompany me!"

"Remotely, yes," said Sprouse. "So remotely that she could marry a chap like O'Dowd without giving much thought to future complications?" he ventured.

"She'd be just as safe in marrying O'Dowd as she would in marrying you," was Sprouse's unsatisfactory response. The man's brow was wrinkled in thought. "See here, Mr. Barnes, I am planning a visit to Green Fancy tonight. How would you like to accompany me?"

"I'd like nothing better," said Barnes, with enthusiasm.

"Will you agree to obey instructions? I can't have you muddling things up, you know."

"The grounds are carefully guarded," said Barnes, after they had discussed the project for some time. "Miss Cameron is constantly under the watchful eye of one or more of the crowd."

"I know. I passed a couple of them last night," said Sprouse calmly. "By the way, don't you think it would be very polite of you to invite the Green Fancy party over here to have an old-fashioned country dinner with you tonight?"

"It would be useless, Mr. Sprouse. They will not come."

"I am perfectly aware of that, but it won't do any harm to ask them, will it?"

Barnes chuckled. "I see. Establishing myself as an innocent bystander, eh?"

"Get O'Dowd on the telephone and ask him if they can come," said Sprouse.

"But there is Jones to consider. The telephone is in his office. What will he think?"

"Jones is all right," said Sprouse briefly. "Come along. You can call up from my room." He grinned slyly. "Such a thing as tapping the wire, you know."

Sprouse had installed telephone in his room, carrying a wire upstairs from the attic made in the ceiling of the Tavern. He closed the door to his little room on the top floor.

"With the landlord's approval," he explained, pointing to the instrument, "but unknown to the telephone company, you may be sure. Call him up about half past ten. O'Dowd may be up at this unholy hour, but not she. Now I must be off to discuss literature with Mrs. Jim Conley. The hardest part of my job is to keep her from subscribing for a set of Dickens. Conley's house is not far from Green Fancy. Savvy?"

Barnes left to his own devices, wandered from taproom to porch, from porch to forge, from forge to taproom, his brain far more active than his legs, his heart as heavy as lead and as light as air by turns. More than once he felt like resorting to a well-known expedient to determine whether he was awake or dreaming. Could all this be real?

Ten minutes later he was in Sprouse's room, calling for Green Fancy over an extension wire that had cost the company nothing and yielded nothing in return. After some delay O'Dowd's mellow voice sang out:

"Hello! How are you this morning?"

"Grievously lonesome," replied Barnes, and wound up a doleful account of himself by imploring O'Dowd to save his life by bringing the entire Green Fancy party over to dinner that night.

O'Dowd was heart-broken. Personally he would go to any extreme to save so valuable a life, but as for the rest of the party, they begged him to say they were sorry to hear of the expected death of so promising a chap and that while they couldn't come to his party, they would be delighted to come to his funeral. In short, it would be impossible for them to accept his kind invitation. The Irishman was so gay and good-humored that Barnes took hope.

"By the way, O'Dowd, I'd like to speak with Miss Cameron if she can come to the telephone."

"Don't be surprised if you are cut off suddenly. The coast is clear for the moment, but—Here, Miss Cameron. Careful now."

Her voice, soft and clear and trembling with eagerness, caressed Barnes' eager ear.

"Mr. O'Dowd will see that no evil befalls me here, but he refuses to help me to get away. I quite understand and appreciate his position. I cannot ask him to go so far as that. Help will have to come from the outside. It will be dangerous—fearfully dangerous."

"You say O'Dowd will not assist you to escape?"

"He urges me to stay here and take my chances. He believes that everything will turn out well for me in the end, but I am frightened. I must get away from this place."

"Then keep your eyes and ears open for the next night or two. Can you tell me where your room is located?"

"It is one flight up; the first of the two windows in my room is the third to the right of the entrance. I am confident that someone is stationed below my windows all night long."

"You still insist that I am not to call on the authorities for help?"

"Yes, yes! That must not even be considered. I have not only myself to consider. Mr. Barnes, I am a very

"Don't talk nonsense. I'm not in love with her."

"Can you speak with equal authority for Mr. O'Dowd? He is a very susceptible Irishman, I am told."

"I don't believe he will get much encouragement from her, Mr. Sprouse," said Barnes stiffly.

"If she is as clever as I think she is she will encourage him tremendously. I would, if I were in her place, Mr. O'Dowd is only human. He isn't immune."

"I catch the point, Mr. Sprouse," said Barnes, rather gloomily. "He did not like to think of the methods that might have to be employed in the subjugation of Mr. O'Dowd. There is a rather important question I'd like to ask. Is she even remotely eligible to her country's throne?"

"Remotely, yes," said Sprouse.

"So remotely that she could marry a chap like O'Dowd without giving much thought to future complications?" he ventured.

"She'd be just as safe in marrying O'Dowd as she would in marrying you," was Sprouse's unsatisfactory response. The man's brow was wrinkled in thought. "See here, Mr. Barnes, I am planning a visit to Green Fancy tonight. How would you like to accompany me?"

"I'd like nothing better," said Barnes, with enthusiasm.

"Will you agree to obey instructions? I can't have you muddling things up, you know."

"The grounds are carefully guarded," said Barnes, after they had discussed the project for some time. "Miss Cameron is constantly under the watchful eye of one or more of the crowd."

"I know. I passed a couple of them last night," said Sprouse calmly.

"By the way, don't you think it would be very polite of you to invite the Green Fancy party over here to have an old-fashioned country dinner with you tonight?"

"It would be useless, Mr. Sprouse. They will not come."

"I am perfectly aware of that, but it won't do any harm to ask them, will it?"

Barnes chuckled. "I see. Establishing myself as an innocent bystander, eh?"

"Get O'Dowd on the telephone and ask him if they can come," said Sprouse.

"But there is Jones to consider. The telephone is in his office. What will he think?"

"Jones is all right," said Sprouse briefly. "Come along. You can call up from my room." He grinned slyly. "Such a thing as tapping the wire, you know."

Sprouse had installed telephone in his room, carrying a wire upstairs from the attic made in the ceiling of the Tavern. He closed the door to his little room on the top floor.

"With the landlord's approval," he explained, pointing to the instrument, "but unknown to the telephone company, you may be sure. Call him up about half past ten. O'Dowd may be up at this unholy hour, but not she. Now I must be off to discuss literature with Mrs. Jim Conley. The hardest part of my job is to keep her from subscribing for a set of Dickens. Conley's house is not far from Green Fancy. Savvy?"

Barnes left to his own devices, wandered from taproom to porch, from porch to forge, from forge to taproom, his brain far more active than his legs, his heart as heavy as lead and as light as air by turns. More than once he felt like resorting to a well-known expedient to determine whether he was awake or dreaming. Could all this be real?

In the little room upstairs he told the whole story. The little man listened without so much as a single word of interruption or interrogation. Somewhat breathlessly Barnes came to the end.

"That's just what I want to be sure about," he said. "It was my way of finding out your intentions concerning her."

"What do you mean?"

"Come with me to my room," said Barnes, suppressing his excitement. "I think I can tell you where she is—and a great deal more that you ought to know."

In the little room upstairs he told the whole story. The little man listened without so much as a single word of interruption or interrogation. Somewhat breathlessly Barnes came to the end.

"And now, Mr. Sprouse, what do you make of it all?" he inquired.

Sprouse leaned back in his chair, suddenly relaxing. "I am completely at sea," he said, and Barnes looked at him in surprise.

"By Jove, I thought it would all be as clear as day to you. Here is your man and also your woman, and the traveling bag full of—"

"Right you are," interrupted Sprouse. "That is all simple enough. But, my dear Barnes, can you tell me what Mr. Secretary Loeb's real name is? Why has he established himself so close to the Canadian line, and why the mobilization? I refer to his army of huskies."

"Hells apparent usually have some sort of a bodyguard, don't they?"

Sprouse was staring thoughtfully at the ceiling. When he finally lowered his eyes it was to favor Barnes with a deep, inscrutable smile.

"I dare say the first thing for me to do is to advise the Canadian authorities to keep a sharp lookout along the border."

CHAPTER XII.

The First Wayfarer Accepts an Invitation.

Barnes insisted that the first thing to be considered was the release of Miss Cameron.

"If we can't think of any other way to get her out of this devilish predicament, Sprouse, I shall apply to Washington for help."

"And be laughed at, my friend," said the secret agent. "It is not a matter for the government to meddle in at all."

"Well, something has to be done at once," said Barnes doggedly. "She is depending on me. If you could have seen the light that leaped into her glorious eyes when I—"

"Yes, I know. I've heard she is quite a pretty girl. You needn't—"

"Quite a pretty girl!" exclaimed Barnes. "Why, she is the loveliest thing that God ever created. She has the face of—"

"I am beginning to understand O'Dowd's interest in her, Mr. Barnes. He has probably fallen in love with her with as little difficulty as you have experienced, and almost as expeditiously. He has seen a little more of her than you, but—"

"Look for the Large Chance. The opportunity that is bigger than you are cannot help you, no matter how close it comes. To be worth anything, a chance must fit. Instead of simply waiting for your opportunity, grow up to it. Big people do not need to put up with small openings, and little people find it impossible to fill big ones. If you are growing all the time, and fitting yourself for the larger

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time table revised May 5, 1919.
Leaves Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston, week days, 5.35, 6.05, 8.15, 11.10 a.m., 1.15, 3.05, 3.40 (for Fall River), 5.05, 9.10 p.m.; Sundays—Leaves Newport 6.55, 7.55, 11.10 a.m., 3.05, 6.05, 7.15 (for Fall River), 5.10 p.m.; Middleboro and Portmouth—6.50, 8.10, 11.10 a.m., 1.15, 3.05, 6.05, 8.15, 9.10, 11.10 a.m., 1.15, 3.05, 6.05, 9.10 p.m.; Middleboro—3.05 p.m.; Plymouth—3.05 p.m.; New Bedford—5.35, 8.15, 11.10 a.m., 1.15, 3.05, 6.05, 9.10 p.m.; Providence via Fall River—8.35, 6.50, 8.15, 9.10, 11.10 a.m., 1.15, 3.05, 4.10, 5.05, 9.10 p.m.

Newport & Providence

Street Ry Co.

JUNE 1, 1918

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—6.50, 7.10, 8.50 A.M., then each hour to 8.50 P.M.

SUNDAYS—7.50 A.M., then each hour to 9.50 P.M.

NO PROHIBITION REFERENDUM

(From Col. Harvey's Weekly)

There is no occasion for surprise at the Oregon decision against a referendum on the Prohibition amendment. Of course there ought to be, or rather there ought to have been, such a referendum, and the Prohibition amendment ought not to have been ratified. But the proper time to lock the stable door is before, not after, the horse is stolen.

In Oregon there is a requirement that certain acts of the Legislature must be approved by referendum before they become law, and it was argued that the act of the Legislature in ratifying the Prohibition amendment must thus be submitted to the people.

But the Supreme Court of the State holds otherwise. It holds that the acceptance of a Constitutional amendment is not a legislative act requiring popular ratification.

That decision, we regret to say, seems logical, and there is reason to expect that it will be repeated in the other referendum states, if the question is raised in them. If so, that hope of undoing an accomplished fact will be destroyed.

At that, as we have said, there is no cause for surprise. Neither is there much cause for regret. We may do regret that the people of the nation were so unspeakably foolish as to let the amendment in question be ratified; but now, having walked into the trap with open eyes, they must not expect to extricate themselves by means of a technicality.

The whole matter is characteristic of one of the gravest faults in our system of popular government, namely, the vast over-exaggeration of the principle of checks and balances.

We enact laws, and then form organizations for the enforcement of them. We elect men to office, and then appoint other men to watch them and guard against malfeasance. We do things hastily, and then clamor for ways and means of undoing them. We answer the question "Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?" by appointing guards, and then appointing guards to guard the guards, and then appointing guards to guard the guards who guard the guards, and so on after the manner of the House that Jack Built.

What we need is more circumspection in the first place in the making of laws and the electing of officers. Then there will not be so much regret and so many efforts to reconsider and to undo that which has been done. The advantage of forethought over afterthought is an old lesson, but it is one which we have not yet fully learned.

TROUBLESOME

Some time ago, after the battle of Loos, a Highland soldier, was home on seven days' leave from the trenches, and after his time was nearly up he was passing through London to Victoria to get back again, when he thought that he would call at the war office and get his back pay which was due to him. To the first official he saw, the Scotsman said: "A want my bawbee."

The official said nothing, but handed him over to another, who after hearing the soldier's story sent him on to third one. This went on till Sandy had gone right through the war office and seen all the officials, until he came back to the first one, whom he informed that he would not leave the building until he got his bawbee."

This rather irritated the war office gentleman, and he turned round on the persistent soldier with the remark: "You Scotsmen give us more trouble than the English, Irish and Welsh soldiers combined."

"Non," replied Sandy, "that's just what the Germans said at Loos."

NOT AS IGNORANT AS HE LOOKED

Not all city folks are as ignorant of the farmers' surroundings as the farmers sometimes suppose. This was evidenced by an incident in the stay of a young New Yorker on a New England farm.

"Well, young man," said the farmer to the city boarher, who was up early and looking around, "I been out to hear the haycock crow, I suppose?" And the sly old chap winked at the hired man.

The city man smiled. "No," said he suavely, "I've merely been out tying a knot in a cord of wood."

"With an irate mien she arose and looked into his eyes.

"And who is that, sir, may I ask?" she thundered.

"Why, you, my dear," he gently answered, as he removed his feet from the table.

JUSTICE TO PERSHING

(From Col. Harvey's Weekly)

It would be an excellent thing if every man and woman in America would read and memorize the tribute which Admiral Sims paid to General Pershing the other day in the course of a Victory Loan address. It was as typical of Sims as it was fair to Pershing. Here it is:

"Now just a word about John Pershing. He has had 2,000,000 men over there. No one of those men has been able to see one-thousandth part of the operations. They run across many disagreeable things. They may have been charged five cents too much in a canteen, or they may have run across a Britisher or an Italian or a Frenchman that they had a row with. They come back with all sorts of small criticisms. For the Lord's sake, don't pay any attention to that, and don't pay any attention to the people in this country that are yapping at John Pershing's heels.

"No military commander since the world began has had to do the stunt he has had to do. If he should have done that without any mistakes he would be the greatest military commander the world has ever heard of. He will tell you himself that he has made mistakes. So have I, but I am not going to tell you about them."

Of course we do not know the precise circumstances that caused Admiral Sims to digress from the subject of his address long enough to make these remarks. We assume, however, that before he had been in New York an hour his ears were filled with some of the monstrous stories that are being assiduously circulated about the commander of the American forces abroad, and he thought it was about time that the public was warned against the scandal-mongers.

For more than a year the gossips have been busy with Pershing's name. Reports that schoolchildren would not have credited have been passed around by persons of mature years. General Pershing has been accused of every conceivable blunder and every kind of failure, and of half the crimes on the calendar. The pity of it all is that many of these contemptible slanders originated with returning soldiers. General Pershing has been held personally responsible for every inconvenience experienced by the individual soldier, and for every difficulty which overtook the disgruntled officer.

His position was ideal for the making of enemies. It is doubtless true that the silly attempt made by a portion of our press to place Pershing on a pedestal as one of the great military commanders of the ages, even during the first few months of the war, acted as a boomerang and tended to encourage the slanders. But this is neither here nor there.

The truth of the matter is that General Pershing appears to have done well considering the terrible handicaps he worked under, and that he would have done infinitely better if he had the right kind of support from the War Department. His principal difficulties arose from lack of trained officers and men, and from delays in getting supplies. If our pacific Secretary of War had not wasted a year upon the assumption that war was 3,000 miles away, we have no doubt that many of the complaints against Pershing would never have been uttered.

HOW TO LIVE TO 100

Henry F. Swanback, the oldest Odd Fellow in America, who lives at the age of 100 at Greenfield, Neb., was a boyhood friend of Bismarck. His grandfather lived to be 117. Following are his rules for living to be 100: "Go to bed early and get up early.

"Never sleep in a heated room.

"Keep fresh air in the sleeping room.

"Sleep out of doors in summer—winter, too, if it can be arranged.

"Drink plenty of fresh water.

"Use very little red liquor.

"As old age comes on take, each morning, a small wineglass of one-third glycerine and two-thirds good whiskey.

"Smoke as often as you please, but do not inhale the smoke or blow it out through the nostrils.

"If you are unfortunate enough to lose your wife, get another. It is not good for man or woman to live alone.

"Don't worry over anything. Worry kills more people than disease.

"Keep an even temper at all times. Be cheerful at all times.

"Keep the feet dry and the head clear.

"Never eat meat. A little chicken will not harm one but must not be eaten too often.

"Eat plenty of fresh fish."

"Do not drink coffee.

"Keep away from sweet stuff. It ruins the stomach and kidneys.

"Take plenty of outdoor exercise. Walk a great deal.

"Follow these rules and any normal man, barring accidents, can live to be one hundred."—American Magazine.

WHERE SHE WAS AT

The late Zebulon D. Vance, of North Carolina, was noted for his wit, and also for his loyalty to his "kin-folk," with whom he did an almost incredible amount of correspondence.

A certain relative of his who had moved to one of the small cities of the state, became very much dissatisfied. She wrote to her cousin Zeb that she found the people of the town uncivilized and unsociable; that the climate did not agree with her, and that she had been forced to send to her old home for drinking water, as the city supply was unfit to use as a beverage.

He replied briefly, and thus: "My dear Zeb, I am sorry you are so unpleasantly situated. Your three complaints are the only ones that can be brought, with any justice, against hell; no pleasant society, an unsalubrious climate, and a lack of good drinking water."

SHE WAS THE ONE

"William," she shouted in a voice fit to command a regiment, "take your feet off the table this very instant!"

"Margaret, I want you to know," he said, in a voice that was surcharged with manly determination, "that there is but one person in the world that I will allow to talk to me in that way."

With an irate mien she arose and looked into his eyes.

"And who is that, sir, may I ask?" she thundered.

"Why, you, my dear," he gently answered, as he removed his feet from the table.

RIGID INVESTIGATION OF WASTE PROMISED

Extravagance in Government Departments Has Reached Propor-tions of Scandal

Washington, May 12.—Sharply ar-galing extravagance in the depart-ments and declaring the financial out-look for the Government not encour-aging, Representative W. R. Green of the House Ways and Means Com-mittee calls for drastic retrenchment. He is indignant over the fact that while the American people are patri-otically subscribing to the Victory Loan Government officials are wast-ing money.

"The outlook with reference to the financial affairs of the government is anything but encouraging," said Rep-representative Green. "If, as was pro-vided in the revenue bill passed by the last Congress, only \$4,000,000,000 of revenue is raised, a huge deficit is im-pending for the ensuing fiscal year. In any event we will have to have another bond issue. The difficulties in the way of raising revenue are con-stantly increasing, as war profits no longer exist, although the government continues to pour out large sums in fulfillment of contracts. We can and should get additional revenue from customs duties but our foreign trade is in an altogether abnormal situa-tion."

"There is much complaint with re-frence to heavy taxation but we can-not always go on issuing bonds to pay the interest on former bonds. We ought at the coming session not only to force a budget system upon the administration but institute drastic re-tranchment in expenses."

"The number of unnecessary em-ployees in Washington is fast becoming a public scandal and while a few are being released, preparations are now being made to take more on. The various committees on expenditures in the several departments ought to get busy at once at the opening of the ses-sion to cut down expenses. All through the war, these committees have been as silent as the grave, not even venturing to meet."

Representative Green cited specific instances of waste which he said called for inquiry.

INDUSTRY THROTTLED; IDLENESS CREATED

Shipping Board's Policy Driving Large Contracts to Canadian Shipyards

Washington, May 16.—"I cannot understand the policy of the Shipping Board and the administration which has prevented American ship-yards from taking contracts to build vessels for foreign countries and foreign purchasers," said Senator Jones of Washington, who will be the new chairman of the Senate committee on commerce. "It has been a most unfortunate policy for the Pacific coast. I will venture to say that as the result of this utterly unwise and foolish policy this country has lost contracts worth \$500,000,000."

"How it has worked was illustrated by the yards at Tacoma. Although anxious to build ships for the French government, and although they could have had the business, they could not undertake it because of the government's attitude. The result is that the ships are being constructed in British Columbia, a few miles up the coast."

"This proposed construction of shipping for foreign account would not have interfered with our own construction. Not at all. It was proposed to do the work in yards that did not have contracts for Amer-ican shipping or not enough to occupy their capacity."

"But because of the action taken, yards are idle. Thousands of men are out of work. Had we built the ships, it would have gone a long way towards relieving unemployment on the Pacific coast, but the course of the government actually creates and aggravates unemployment while at the same time Congress is asked to appropriate huge sums to build roads and other public works in order to keep men employed."

"To me, the government stands in this matter, this refusal to accept work when the country needs it, when the shipyards and the workers in the yards need it, is the height of folly."

50-50

A burly Irishman was brought into a base hospital pretty well shot up. After giving his name, the doctor asked him: "You're an Irishman?"

"Half of me, sir," he replied.

"Half of you?" asked the doctor in surprise. "And what's the other half?"

"German, sir," was the reply. "German shrapnel, bits of iron and holes."

JUST CAN'T BREAK THE HABIT

W. G. McAdoo urges more ships for the South American trade and would, if necessary, operate them at a loss. This administration seems to be at a loss what to do until they can find something to operate at a loss, of which the railroad and tele-phones and telegraphs are conspicu-ous examples.—Charleston, (W. Va.), Mail.

COULDN'T COME

"Just ask Doctor Jones to run round to my place right away. Our cook has fallen downstairs, and my two boys have been knocked down by a taxi," telephoned an English father.

"I'm sorry, sir," answered the doctor's stenographer, "but the doctor was blown up in yesterday's air raid."

OFT-TRAVELED

Willie—"Paw, why is the way of the transgressor hard?"

Paw—"Because so many people have tramped on it, son."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

He—Does your mother object to kissing?

She—Now, just because I allow you to kiss me, you needn't think you can kiss the whole family.—Froth.

To make both ends meet you must wash both ends. If you would keep your head above water don't let the grass grow under your feet.—Philadelphia Record.

"What! Billy! Once on leave? Why, you've only been gone a fortnight."

"Well, you see, I'm the bloke that writes out the passes!"—Passing Show.

SHE WAS THE ONE

"William," she shouted in a voice fit to command a regiment, "take your feet off the table this very instant!"

"Margaret, I want you to know," he said, in a voice that was surcharged with manly determination, "that there is but one person in the world that I will allow to talk to me in that way."

With an irate mien she arose and looked into his eyes.

"And who is that, sir, may I ask?" she thundered.

"Why, you, my dear," he gently answered, as he removed his feet from the table.

ONE'S A FOOL

Not all city folks are as ignorant of the farmers' surroundings as the farmers sometimes suppose. This was evidenced by an incident in the stay of a young New Yorker on a New England farm.

"Well, young man," said the farmer to the city boarher, who was up early and looking around, "I been out to hear the haycock crow, I suppose?" And the sly old chap winked at the hired man.

VICTORY LOAN OVER THE TOP

"In Entire Country," Says Glass,
"Quota Taken Without Material Assistance of Banks."

FIFTEEN MILLION BUYERS.

"Money Raised Out of Savings," Says Director Franklin — "Strain on Banking Resources Avoided." \$22,500,000,000 Raised.

Washington.—There were more individual subscribers to the fifth Victory Liberty Loan than the total number of buyers of the first and second issues combined. The third and fourth loans, however, exceeded the present in individual subscriptions, the treasury department announced. The figures are as follows:

Number of subscribers to first loan, 4,000,000.

Number of subscribers to second loan, 9,000,000.

Number of subscribers to third loan, 17,000,000.

Number of subscribers to fourth loan, 21,000,000.

Number of subscribers to fifth loan, 15,000,000.

Treasury officials said that the official money total of the loan will not be known before May 20. While no returns were received from the federal reserve banks which would enable the department to estimate the amount of over-subscription, it was stated that it was "heavily over-subscribed." Banks will have until May 20 to get their returns into the federal reserve banks, and the federal reserve banks will have until May 24 to get their reports to the treasury department.

The Federal Reserve Committees which were able to place estimates on the number who subscribed in their various districts reported approximately as follows:

Minneapolis district, 1,000,000; Chicago district, 1,200,000; Cleveland district, 1,300,000; Boston district, 940,000; Philadelphia district, 1,500,000; San Francisco district, 800,000; Kansas City district, 900,000.

The Chicago and New York districts are officially over but accurate figures are not available.

"Reports from all districts," Secretary Carter Glass said, "indicate that practically the entire country the quota was taken without material assistance from banks."

Lewis H. Franklin, director of the war loan organization, said:

"The war loan organization has completed its task by bringing to a triumphant conclusion the Victory Liberty Loan. This result could not have been accomplished had not the men and women of this great organization, who responded to the call of their country two years ago, been actuated by the highest motives of patriotism and had they not devoted themselves to this work without thought of self. During this time they have raised approximately \$22,500,000,000 for the winning of the war."

"By bringing about the distribution of this enormous volume of government securities to over twenty million of our people, with the result that the major portion of the bonds and notes issued will eventually be paid for out of the savings, the money has been raised without strain upon our banking resources.

"With the greater part of our war expenses now provided for the country is in condition to resume its normal business activities."

MAY EXPEL HUN WRITERS.

German Correspondent Fakes Story of Spies in Versailles Hotel.

Paris.—An official note issued says a German correspondent sent to the Neues Wiener Tagblatt a dispatch that the hotel at Versailles where the German delegates are housed is full of spies acting as hotel attendants, and that microphones have been installed in all the rooms.

PITH OF THE VICTORY NEWS

Mr. Bonar Law told the house of commons that the allies had an economic weapon to force Germany to pay the indemnity bill, and newspapers, quoted in a special cable dispatch, think the League covenant made too prominent and should have been placed at the end instead of beginning the treaty.

President Wilson may withdraw his pledge to support the Anglo-Franco-American agreement for French security owing to the opposition of the small nations. The Council of Four has decided on the new Austrian boundaries.

There will be no discussion of the right of the allies to insist on Germany signing the peace treaty substantially as drafted, Mr. Clemenceau tells the head of the German delegation.

President Wilson refuses to grant an interview to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau for a discussion of the 14 points, but he will direct answers to such inquiries as the Germans may make.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has presented a note to Premier Clemenceau saying the peace treaty is unbearable and many of its terms are impossible of fulfillment.

"Jerry" Leahy, famous dog catcher at Taunton, Mass., has a receipted bill for \$1,174.50 for services rendered for dog killing the past year. Mr. Leahy says he killed dogs every day but one last year, and thought no more of it than when he "shooed" inmates from the Taunton short-line jail long since when traffic was heavy.

RAY STANNARD BAKER.
Handled Peace Conference
News of Correspondents.



ALLIES READY TO CROSS RHINE

Armed Will Advance Into Germany In Case Envoys Reject Peace Treaty.

ORGANIZED DEMONSTRATIONS.

Has Induced Independent Socialists to Abandon Their Original Policy. German Protests of Peace Terms Lost on French.

ALLIES TO ADVANCE IF TERMS ARE REJECTED.

London.—Reuter's, Limited, learns that in the event of Germany not signing the peace treaty, which is regarded as unlikely, all military arrangements have been made for the allied armies to advance in exactly the same way as they would have done had Germany not accepted the armistice terms.

Berlin.—Big demonstrations against the signing of the peace treaty by Germany were held in Berlin, Breslau, Danzig, Koenigsberg, Cassel, Bochum and other places. They were organized by the National People's party.

"If this treaty comes to pass I will bring up my children in hatred," said Deputy Traub, speaking in Berlin.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, People's party leader, spoke in protest against the demand for the surrender of former Emperor William.

The Independent Socialist government of the small state of Gotha declines to abide by the restrictions for a "week of mourning" ordered by the national government. The Gotha government explains that it experiences no "bitter deceptions" through the publication of the peace terms.

Although the Independent Socialists at the outset of the discussion over the peace treaty adopted the standpoint that peace must be signed at all costs, the tremendous pressure of public expression, violent in its protest against the treaty's terms, has led them to reconsider their view.

Herr Mueller, another Independent leader, again assails the old imperialistic regime, which he declared incurred blood guilt by the invasion of France and Belgium.

Arguing against the preventant protests, Karl Kautsky, writing in Die Freiheit, says:

"Shall we sign the peace if it is not to be modified, or have we not any other chance? If it were a peace of destruction, a death sentence, as it is called, agreement to it would be suicide. But hard as the conditions are they do not lead to the downfall of the German people, even though they will make life terribly difficult."

A genuine downfall, a rapid physical downfall, would come, however, if we declined to sign the peace and reverted to a state of war. After a few weeks of fruitless opposition, costing millions and lives, we should be forced to capitulate."

There is a growing feeling here, however, that the pledge to France will be adopted by the American senate as a supplement to the peace treaty. There is a feeling also that the League of Nations covenant will be adopted by the senate, and that the treaty, the covenant, and the supplementary pledge will stand or fall together.

MILITARY SEIZE DUBLIN
LORD MAYOR'S MANSION.

Dublin.—The military authorities have taken possession of the Mansion House, the official residence of the lord mayor.

The lord mayor of Dublin is Laurence O'Neill, who has been prominent in the leadership of the Sinn Fein movement. The Mansion House has been used as a meeting place for the Sinn Fein. There have been no recent reports of any unusual situation in Dublin affecting the lord mayor or his official residence.

U. S. MEN QUIT RUSSIA SOON.

Have Done Little Fighting Lately. Start Away in June.

Archangel.—Tentative arrangements are being made to withdraw American troops from North Russia early in June. These plans have been taken up because of the public announcement of the plans of the United States by Secretary Baker, but no definite orders have as yet been received by the American commander. American troops have not been engaged on a large scale in the past month's fighting.

WAR ORDERS WON'T MERGE.

United Veterans Will Not Join American Legion.

New York.—The United American War Veterans, comprising men who served in the Civil War, Indian campaigns, Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, Boxer rebellion and the European War, will not consolidate with the American Legion. It was announced by Warren Fisher, commander in chief.

PARIS.—Mr. Wilson in a speech denies that the American people are largely materialistic or dollar worshippers.

It was thought they all might merge for economy in administration.

Edward N. Merrill an attorney known throughout Maine was instantly killed by a train at a street crossing at Skowhegan. His little grandson who was walking near him escaped injury. Mr. Merrill was 70 years of age. He was the largest taxpayer of the town and has been a member of both branches of the Legislature.

RAYMOND F. CRIST.

Head of the New Bureau of Citizenship.



Raymond F. Crist, who formerly had charge of the Americanization work in the department of labor, has been made head of the new bureau of citizenship. The bureau plans an extension in the work of teaching Americans ideals to alien residents.

OUR DEBT TO BRITAIN TOTALS \$35,000,000

This Is Final Balance Figured in Mutually Incurred War Expenses.

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Final adjustments have not been reached with France and Italy, but rapid progress is being made.

Final figures on the cost of transporting American soldiers in British ships average between \$10 and \$50 per man, representing actual cost and no profit.

CONGRESS WON'T HELP WETS.

Votes Necessary to Repeal Amendment Lacking.

Washington.—No repeal of the dry

term of Congress, and no repeal of the war prohibition law, can possibly muster the necessary votes in Congress, in the opinion of those who have studied the situation. The situation with regard to the comparative strength of the wets and drys in Congress has not materially changed since the drys mustered more than two-thirds majority in each house for submission of the federal amendment. No one seriously doubts that if a vote were taken on the convening of the new Congress the drys could get a two-thirds majority for the federal amendment all over again if they needed it.

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"My little boy broke out with a thick rash all over his head. It continued a few days on his head, and then went down to his little body. It took the form of patches of red pimples. The skin was inflamed and red, and he lost a lot of flesh."

"I started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and the rash gradually healed, till in ten days he was all healed." (Signed) Mrs. Samuel Axon, 75 Thurber Ave., Attleboro, Mass., Sept. 30, 1918.

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Cuticura Soap to cleanse, purify

and beautify. Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal, have been most successful in preserving clear skins, clean scalps, and good hair, as well as in preventing little skin troubles becoming great ones. Be sure to test the fascinating fragrance of Cuticura for perfume for the skin.

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April 17, 1919

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SUMMARY OF THE TREATY GERMANY MUST ACCEPT

Marks Nation's End as a Military, Naval and Colonial Power for All Time.

EX-KAISER TO BE TRIED.

Wilson Pledges Himself to Propose to Senate a Treaty to Protect France, Germany Responsible for All Damages—First Payment 20,000,000,000 Marks.

New York.—An official summary of the peace treaty made public here by the Committee on Public Information says: "In addition to the securities afforded in the treaty of peace the President of the United States has pledged himself to propose to the Senate of the United States, and the prime minister of Great Britain has pledged himself to propose to the parliament of Great Britain in engagement, subject to the council of the League of Nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany."

Germany, by the terms of the treaty, restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia, cedes most of Upper Silesia to Poland, and renounces all territory and political rights outside Europe, as to her own or her allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Syria, Liberia and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Her army is reduced to a hundred thousand men including officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts fifty kilometres east of the Rhine razed; all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war material stopped.

Allied occupation of parts of Germany will continue till reparation is made, but will be reduced at the end of each of three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligation. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone fifty-kilometres east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and twelve torpedo boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not more than 15,000. All other vessels must be surrendered or destroyed. Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, must demolish Heligoland, open the Kiel canal to all nations and surrender her fourteen submarine cables. She may have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October to detect mines, and may manufacture aviation materials for six months.

Responsibility for Damage.
Germany accepts full responsibility for damages caused to allied and associated governments and nationals, agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the Reparation Commission. Germany is to pay shipping damage on a ton-for-ton basis by cession of a large part of her merchant, coasting and river fleet and by new construction, and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of the devastated regions.

She agrees to return to the 1914 most favored nation tariffs, without discrimination of any sort; to allow allied and associated nations freedom of transit through her territories, and to accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers and other economic and financial clauses. She also agrees to the trial of the ex-Kaiser by an International high court for a supreme offense against international morality and of other nationals for violation of the laws and customs of war, Holland to be asked to extradite the former and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

No League Membership Yet.
The League of Nations is accepted by the allied and associated powers as operative, and by Germany in principle, but without membership. Similarly an International labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and an annual convention. A great number of international bodies of different kinds and for different purposes are created, some under the League of Nations and some to execute the peace treaty.

Among the former is the commission to govern the Saar basin till a plebiscite is held fifteen years hence; the high commissioner of Danzig, which is created into a free city under the League, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmö, Schleswig, and East Prussia. Among those to carry out the peace treaty are the reparations, military, naval, air, financial, and economic commissions, the International high court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities, and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers.

Some Problems Left for Solution.
Certain problems are left for solution between the Allied and Associated Powers, notably details of the disposition

of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies, and the values paid in reparation. Certain other problems such as the laws of the air and the opium, arms and liquor traffic are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

Preamble to Peace Treaty Names Many Nations.

The preamble to the peace treaty names as parties of the one part the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, described as the five allied and associated powers, and Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Spain, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay, who with the five above are described as the allied and associated powers, and on the other part, Germany.

From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate. From the moment and subject to the provisions of this treaty official relations with Germany, and with each of the German States, will be resumed by the allied and associated powers.

League of Nations.—The covenant of the league of nations constitutes Section 1 of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific in addition to its general duties. It may question Germany at any time for a violation of the neutralized zone east of the Rhine as a threat against the world's peace. It will appoint three of the five members of the Saar Commission, oversee its regime, and carry out the plebiscite. It will appoint the High Commissioner of Danzig, guarantee the independence of the free city, and arrange for treaties between Danzig and Germany and Poland.

It will work out the mandatory system to be applied to the former German colonies, and act as a final court in part of the plebiscites of the Belgian-German frontier, and in disputes as to the Kiel Canal, and decide certain of the economic and financial problems. An International conference on labor is to be held in October under its direction, and another on the international control of ports, waterways and railroads is foreshadowed.

Membership.—The members of the league will be the signatories of the covenant, and other states invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation within two months. A new state, dominion or colony may be admitted, provided its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the assembly. A state may withdraw upon giving two years' notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obligations.

Secretariat.

A permanent secretariat will be established at the seat of the League, which will be at Geneva.

The assembly will consist of representatives of the members of the League, and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by states. Each member will have one vote and not more than three representatives.

Armaments.

The council will formulate plans for a reduction of armaments for consideration and adoption. These plans will be revised every ten years. Once they are submitted by any party to the dispute which complies with it if a member fails to carry out the award, the council will propose the necessary measures.

The council will formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice to determine international disputes or give advisory opinions.

Members who do not submit their case to arbitration must accept the jurisdiction of the assembly. If the council, less the parties to the dispute, is unanimously agreed upon the rights of it, the members agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with its recommendations. In case a recommendation is adopted by the assembly no member must exceed the armaments fixed without the concurrence of the council. All members will exchange full information as to armaments and programs, and a permanent commission will advise the council on military and naval questions.

Upon any war, or threat of war, the council will meet to consider what action shall be taken. Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or inquiry and not to resort to war until three months after the award. Members agree to carry out an arbitral award, and not to go to war unless concurred in by all its members represented on the council, and simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured the members reserve the right to take such action as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will immediately be debarred from all intercourse with other members. The council will in such cases consider what military or naval action can be taken by the league collectively for the protection of the covenants and will afford facilities to members co-operating in this enterprise.

Validity of Treaties.

All treaties or international engagements concluded after the institution of the league will be registered with the secretariat and published. The assembly may from time to time advise members to reconsider treaties which have become inapplicable or involve danger to peace. The covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international engagement, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

The Mandatory System.

The tutelage of nations not yet able to stand by themselves will be entrusted to advanced nations who are best fitted to undertake it.

Amendments to Covenant.

Amendments to the covenant will take effect when ratified by the council and by a majority of the assembly.

Boundaries of Germany.

Germany cedes to France Alsace-Lorraine, 5,000 square miles, to the southwest, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxembourg and Hol-

LONGEST TREATY AND PRODUCT OF 1,000 EXPERTS

Paris.—The treaty of peace between the twenty-seven allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles.

It is the longest treaty ever

drawn. It totals about 80,000 words divided into fifteen main sections and represents the combined product of over a thousand experts working continually through a series of consultations for the three and a half months since January 18. The treaty is printed in parallel pages of English and French, which are recognized as having equal validity. It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey except in so far as binding Germany to accept my agreement reached with those former allies.

land, totaling 989 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia, beyond and including Oppeln, most of Posen and West Prussia, 27,030 square miles of East Prussia being isolated from the main body by a part of Poland. She loses sovereignty over the northeasternmost tip of East Prussia, 40 square miles north of the River Memel, and the internationalized areas about Danzig, 729 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 738 square miles, between the western border of the Rhenish Palatinate of Bavaria and the southeast corner of Luxembourg. The Danzig area consists of the V between the Nogat and Visla rivers made by the addition of a similar V on the west, including the city of Danzig. The southeastern third of East Prussia and the area between East Prussia and the Vistula north of latitude 53 degrees 8 minutes is to have its nationality determined by popular vote, 5,785 square miles, as is to be the case in part of Schleswig, 2,787 square miles.

Belgium.

Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral state, and to agree in advance to any convention with which the Allied and Associated Powers may determine to replace them. She is to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet and over part of Prussian Moresnet, and to mediate, the inhabitants of which are to be entitled within six months to protest against this change of sovereignty either in whole or in part, the final decision to be reserved to the League of Nations.

A commission is to settle the details of the frontier, and various regulations for change of nationality are laid down.

Luxembourg.

Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, recognizes that it ceased to be a part of the German Zollverein from January 1 last, renounces all right of exploitation of the railroads, adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality, and accepts in advance any international agreement as to it, reached by the Allied and Associated Powers.

Alsace-Lorraine.

After recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the treaty of Frankfort are restored to France with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the armistice and to be free of all public debts.

The Saar.

In compensation for the destruction of coal mines in northern France and as payment on account of reparation, Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar basin with their subsidiaries, necessities, and facilities; their value will be estimated by the Reparation Commission and credited against that account. The French rights will be governed by German law in force at the armistice, excepting war legislation, France replacing the present owners whom Germany undertakes to indemnify. France will continue to furnish the present proportion of coal for local needs and contribute in just proportion to local taxes. The basin extends from the frontier of Lorraine as re-annexed to France, north as far as Stwendl, including on the west the valley of the Saar as far as Saarholzbad and on the east the town of Homburg.

German Austria.

Germany recognizes the total independence of German Austria in the boundaries traced.

Poland.

Germany cedes to Poland the greater part of upper Silesia, Posen, and the province of West Prussia on the left bank of the Vistula.

East Prussia.

The southern and the eastern frontier of East Prussia is to be fixed by plebiscites.

In each case German troops and authorities will move out within fifteen days of the peace and the territories be placed under an international commission of five members appointed by the five Allied and Associated Powers, with the particular duty of arranging for a free, fair, and secret vote.

Danzig.

Danzig and the district immediately about it are to be constituted into the "free city of Danzig" under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

Denmark.

The frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed by the self-determination of the population. Ten days from the peace German troops and authorities shall evacuate the region. The commission shall insure a

free and secret vote in three zones.

Helsingør.

The fortifications, military establishments and harbors of the islands of Heligoland and Düne are to be destroyed under the supervision of the allies by German labor and at Germany's expense. They may not be reconstructed nor any similar fortifications built in the future.

Russia.

Germany agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all territories which were part of the former Russian Empire, to accept the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk and other treaties entered into with the Maximilian government of Russia, to recognize the full force of all treaties entered into by the allied and associated powers with states which were a part of the former Russian Empire, and to recognize the frontiers as determined thereon. The allied and associated powers formally reserve the right of Russia to obtain restitution and reparation of the principles of the present treaty period.

Control.

Inter-allied commissions of control will see to the execution of the provisions, for which a time limit is set, the maximum named being three months. They may establish headquarters at the German seat of government and go to any part of Germany desired.

Naval.

The German navy must be demobilized within a period of two months after the peace.

She will be allowed six small battleships, six light cruisers,

twelve destroyers, twelve torpedo boats and no submarines, either military or commercial, with a personnel of 15,000 men, including officers, and no reserve force of any character.

Field works situated in German territory within 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be dismantled within three months. The construction of any new fortifications there is forbidden. The fortified works on the southern and eastern frontiers, however, may remain.

Treaty Divided into Fifteen Sections.

Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the covenant of the League of Nations as the first section of the treaty. The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section; European political classes are given in the third; and extra-European political classes in the fourth. Next are the military, naval, and air terms as the fifth section, followed by section on prisoners of war and military graves, and a seventh on responsibilities. Reparations, financial terms, and economic terms are covered in sections eight to ten. Then comes theeronautic section, ports, waterways, and railway section, the labor covenant, the section on guarantees, and the final clauses.

Colonies and Overseas Possessions.

Germany renounces in favor of

the allied and associated powers her overseas possessions with all rights and titles therein. All movable and immovable property belonging to the German Empire or to any German state shall pass to the government exercising authority therein. These governments may make whatever provisions seem suitable for the repatriation of German nationals and as to the conditions on which German subjects of European origin shall reside, hold property, or carry on business.

China.

Germany renounces in favor of

China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer protocol of 1900 and all buildings, wharves, and barracks for the munitions of war, wireless plants, and other public property except diplomatic or consular establishments in the German concessions of Tien-tsin and Hankow and in other Chinese territory except Kiao-chow, and agrees to return to China at her own expense all the astronomical instruments seized in 1900 and 1901. China will, however, take no measures for disposal of German property in the legation quarter of Pekin without the consent of the Powers signatory to the Boxer protocol.

Morocco.

Germany renounces all her rights, titles and privileges under the act of

Algiers and the Franco-German agreements of 1900 and 1911 and under all treaties and arrangements with the Shereefian empire.

Egypt.

Germany recognizes the British Pro-

tektorate over Egypt declared on December 18, 1914, and renounces, as from August 4, 1914, the capitulation and all the treaties, agreements, etc., concluded by her with Egypt.

Turkey and Bulgaria.

Germany accepts all arrangements

which the allied and associated powers may make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any right, privilege or interest claimed in those countries by Germany or her nationals and not dealt with elsewhere.

Shantung.

Germany cedes to Japan all rights, titles and privileges, notably as to

Kiaochow and the railroads, mines and cables acquired by her treaty with China of March 8, 1897, and by other agreements as to Shantung. All German rights to the railroad from Tsingtao to Tsinau, including all facilities and mining rights and rights of exploitation, pass equally to Japan, and the cables from Tsingtao to Shantung and Chefoo, the cables free of all charges. All German state property, movable and immovable, in Kiaochow is acquired by Japan free of all charges.

Military, Naval, and Air.

Germany cedes to France all

rights in the category of

damages, is to be determined and notified to her after a fair hearing and not later than May 1, 1921, by an International reparation commission.</

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST,

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EFFECTS OF ABSENTEEISM

(From Col. Harvey's Weekly)

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States did well in its action on the President's absence from the country. It called for his immediate return, and for the immediate convening of Congress to enact legislation which is needed "to safeguard our business and social structure. In asserting that need, there is no exaggeration, and in calling for such action by the President there is no impertinence. It is the right and it is the duty of American citizens thus to exercise vigilance over their interests, and thus to insist upon the fulfillment of their functions by those who have been appointed to serve the state.

It is not surprising that the need of this demand is keenly felt. When first the President announced his purpose of going abroad, there were serious apprehensions that our national interests would thus be made to suffer, and there were consequent protests against his going. These protests and fears how wilfully disregarded, or sought to allay with the pretense that he would be gone for only a short time and that while away he would keep in as close and constant touch with Congress and be as ready at all times to participate in government as though he were in Washington. But that pretense is now seen to have been delusive. He himself confesses that he is out of touch with American affairs and unable to participate in them; and his absence has lengthened from weeks to months, and from months to half a year.

Meantime the vital interests of the nation, including some of those most directly and universally touching the masses of the people, are suffering almost to the point of disaster. They are thus suffering because of his absence and his consequent neglect of them. And they are thus being sacrificed without any compensatory gains in other directions.

This latter is, indeed, the bitterest reflection in the whole case. This nation can endure suffering and the sacrifice of interest when there is some great cause to be served and some worthy end to be attained. It did not demur or complain when it had to endure grievous afflictions in the war, for the sake of defending civilization against the Hun and making the world safe for democracy. But it does object to having its vital interests sacrificed for the sake of gratifying personal vanity and ambition, or for the sake of meddling in affairs which are none of our legitimate business. That they have been and are being thus sacrificed is obvious. The President went abroad and has stayed abroad not in order to transact American business or to safeguard and promote American interests, but chiefly to indulge an insatiable itch for meddling in matters which are quite foreign to us; so foreign that, as Monroe rightly declared, it does not comport with our policy to participate in them. They are matters which we not only have no reason for intruding into, but which we have the strongest of reasons for keeping out of.

To cite a single example: The President's unwarranted, inequitable and utterly illogical and self-sacrificing intrusion into the Fiume dispute has done us more damage in international esteem and relationships than we shall be able to repair in as many years as the days in which he did the mischief.

Apart from the gratification of personal vanity, this itch for meddling was—it must have been—the chief motive for the President's extraordinary excursion. It was, of course necessary for the United States to be represented at the Peace Conference. There was much American business to be transacted, and there were important American interests to be served there. But all the legitimate business we had at the Congress could have been far better attended to by other plenipotentiaries, appointed and accredited in the usual way, with the President and Congress remaining in Washington, to back them up. A man experienced in practical diplomacy can do better than a doctrinaire novice. An envoy, nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate is invested with greater authority as the representative of the nation than the President himself when self-appointed against the will of Congress and the nation.

It was an unfortunate and costly feature of the war, that the President made of its tragic necessities an opportunity for enforcing upon the nation various fads which in the absence of such necessities he would probably not have ventured to propose, or which, if he had proposed them, would have been summarily rejected. It is no less unfortunate that he has sought in peace making an occasion not only for further exploitation of fads but also for meddling and for causing, if possible, this nation to meddle in all the affairs of the world.

This utterance of the representatives of the business and social interests of the nation ought to be an effective reminder to the President of his duty. It ought to remind him that while he is a self-selected foreign envoy, and while he has succeeded in being acclaimed by street throngs as a "god of peace," he is after all, primarily the President of the United States of America, whose Constitution is sworn to uphold and whose laws are sworn faithfully to execute.

She—I never helped you to make a boy of yourself. He—You didn't! Didn't you marry me?

BENJAMIN'S LOVE AFFAIR

Benjamin Dacey fussed adjusted his necktie, craned his neck for a better view of the effect and then, picking up the brush, proceeded to arrange the thin blond hair on his head so that it quite concealed the bald spot.

"There," he muttered somewhat resentfully, tossing the brush aside, "I don't care what Euphemia says, I certainly look as young as that Buddington boy! If I was dark complexioned the difference in age might be more apparent, but as it is—" Benjamin did not conclude the sentence, his glance in the mirror was sufficient. It implied entire satisfaction with the reflection of his slender, erect figure, his un wrinkled face, his very blue eyes and the youthful arrangement of flaxen hair. His clothes fitted perfectly and were of a most becoming gray; a delicate gray silk necktie completed the picture.

When he entered the dining room his sister Euphemia, a pale, mousey little woman, surveyed him with a startled glance.

"Benjamin, Dacey! Do you know you look like a fool?" she demanded acidly.

Benjamin reddened to the edge of his snowy collar and drew out a chair for Euphemia with his customary courtesy. When they were seated opposite one another at the little round-table Benjamin laid his napkin across his knee and lifted his light eyebrows at his sister. He waited until the maid had left the room.

"And why, Euphemia, my dear, do I look like a fool?" he enquired, pleasantly.

Euphemia flashed an angry glance at the blond head.

"You've got your hair parted in the middle," she accused.

"So have you," retorted Benjamin, as he ate his soup.

"Just like Willie Buddington," went on Euphemia, forgetting all about her luncheon.

"Yes, and like a thousand other young lads," agreed Benjamin, but his heightened color revealed that he resented the comparison to young Buddington.

"But especially like Willie," pursued Euphemia, relentlessly, "and I know the reason why."

"You have the advantage of me there, my dear, unless your reason happens to coincide with my own. I arranged it thus to cover my bald spot."

"As if anyone couldn't guess that," sniffed Euphemia. "It didn't deceive me for moment. It wouldn't deceive Annabel Moore, either."

Benjamin crimsoned like a peony, and his clenched hand showed a tendency to thump the table.

"Perhaps I'm not trying to deceive anyone," said Benjamin, in a strained voice, when Nora had come and gone.

"Then why don't you be open and honest about it? Brush your hair back from your forehead and let the world see the bald spot which every one knows is there. I call it masquerading to—"

Benjamin Dacey forgot that he was a gentleman and spoke rudely to his nagging stepsister.

"I will brush my hair as you suggest, Euphemia, provided that you remove undeniably false teeth from your mouth and cease to deceive the world concerning those charms. I will lunch downtown."

While Euphemia watched him in cold and silent anger, Benjamin went into the hall, clapped his new panama hat on his youthful looking head and went downtown.

Euphemia Fleming was a selfish woman, cold and harsh by nature. Benjamin had been very good to her since the death of his father's second wife, and because he had promised to care for Euphemia, who was quite without means of her own, he had placed her at the head of his modest bachelor household. But the arrangement was not entirely satisfactory to Benjamin, for little by little his stepsister became the mistress of his house—ruled him with a rod of iron, dictated to him when she dared and made home so uncomfortable that he was forced compelled to seek comfort in his club.

And latterly, since Annabel Moore had come into his life Euphemia had been almost unbearable. She suspected that Benjamin was in love with the lovely girl, who was years younger than herself. But Benjamin was well to do and one could never tell, Euphemia argued to herself, if Annabel seized an opportunity and married Benjamin where would Euphemia Fleming be? Certainly not at the head of the Dacey household, although Benjamin would undoubtedly provide for her.

"I must look out for myself," said Euphemia grimly, as she went upstairs to take her afternoon nap.

* * *

About 4 o'clock that same day Miss Euphemia Fleming called upon Miss Annabel Moore. As she paused in the doorway while the maid announced her Euphemia was not at all surprised to witness a little scene shadowed in a mirror that reflected the interior of the adjoining library.

Annabel was standing near the fireplace, and on her knees at her feet was Willie Buddington.

Euphemia smiled. It was going to be easier than she thought. The girl was in love with young Buddington, and Benjamin had never had a chance with the girl.

When she entered the drawing room the scene had magically changed. Willie Buddington was standing dejectedly while Annabel came forward to greet Euphemia with pleasant cordiality.

After Willie had taken his departure and while Annabel and Euphemia drank tea together, the older woman sought for a way to assure herself that young Buddington had indeed proposed to the girl and that she had accepted.

If Annabel's pensiveness was any indication Euphemia had every reason to believe that Benjamin was safe from an indiscreet marriage, while at the same time her own future was assured. She was positive that Benjamin would never love another. This was his first love affair, and she felt positive that it would be his last.

It happened that Euphemia was right. It was Benjamin Dacey's last love affair.

Anabel blushed and looked conscious when Euphemia praised Willie Buddington; she became intensely embarrassed when Euphemia overstepped the bounds of her slight acquaintance and hinted at a possible romance. Annabel assumed an air of dignity and changed the subject. Euphemia gritted her store teeth and talked about Benjamin.

Anabel did not blush here. On the contrary, she became cold and constrained. Euphemia became nettled and resolved to sting the girl into

some revelation of her attitude toward Benjamin.

"My brother is soon to be married," said Euphemia at last. "But perhaps you have heard?" She glanced sharply at the girl over the edge of her teacup.

Annabel started violently and her blue eyes widened.

"Why—yes—I haven't heard," she said, a little breathlessly.

"I shall be very lonely," went on Euphemia, deliberately. "I suppose I shall have to go away and make a home for myself."

"I am sure that Mr. Dacey will not want you to do that," said Annabel, quietly. "He seems very fond of you."

"That is all very well," interrupted Euphemia, harshly, "but when an old man falls in love, he makes a fool of himself and sees nothing save the object of his adoration."

Annabel's eyes flashed.

"I should not describe Mr. Dacey as—old," she said, quietly.

"He is forty-five," argued Euphemia.

"He must seem—like a father to you—almost a grandfather!"

"Hardly," laughed Annabel suddenly. "You must not make me believe that your brother is very aged, Miss Euphemia," she said archly, "for he told me one day that he was five years older than you, and you are not old by any means."

Euphemia bridled and tossed her head. She was secretly pleased.

"Well," she gasped, "but you are a mere child, Miss Annabel."

"A mere child of thirty," admitted Annabel.

"Thirty! Then—why—Willie Buddington must be years younger than you are!"

Annabel laughed. "He is ten years younger. You surprised him laying his foolish heart at my feet, Miss Fleming. I will tell you in strict confidence that proposing is merely a habit with Willie. Aunt Celestine says he proposed to her a few weeks before I came, and my aunt tells everyone that she is fifty-seven."

"Please don't breathe a word about Benjamin's engagement until he tells you himself," warned Euphemia as she took her leave a few moments later.

"I won't," promised Annabel.

As soon as Euphemia reached home she went to her room and picked up the telephone from her desk.

She called the number of her brother's office and soon had him on the wire.

"What is it, Euphemia?" he asked, with some concern, for she was not in the habit of invading his business hours.

"Did you know that Annabel Moore was engaged to be married?" asked Euphemia in a rather frightened tone.

"I've heard about it," snapped Benjamin. "Who told you about it, Euphemia?"

"I called on Annabel this afternoon."

"The deuce you did. Did she tell you of her own accord, or did you ferret it out?"

"Benjamin Dacey, I refuse to answer until you amend the wording of that question," announced Euphemia indignantly.

"Pardon me, Euphemia," said Benjamin, testily. "How did Annabel announce her engagement?"

"She didn't announce it," replied Euphemia, triumphantly. "I entered the room and the lucky man was on his knees beside her, so devoted, such a handsome young couple. I always said that Willie Buddington—what, Benjamin, where are you? central, why did you cut me off?" chattered Euphemia into the receiver.

"Your party rang off of his own accord," giggled Central, and Euphemia promised to report her for impertinence.

"Well, I'm certain of one thing," sighed Euphemia as she removed her wraps and prepared to sit down for an hour's quiet reading. "Benjamin isn't going to marry Annabel Moore and I guess I'll be supplanter as mistress of this household."

At that instant the telephone bell rang sharply. Benjamin's voice responded to her "Hello!"

"That you, Euphemia? Well, prepare to be surprised, then! Annabel Moore is engaged—engaged to me, understand? It happened last night, and I couldn't make head or tail of what you were saying a while ago, so I came to Annabel, and together we straightened it out."

"Now, Euphemia, my dear, this will cause me make a change in our plans, but Annabel's aunt needs a companion and housekeeper, and it is a very delightful and pleasant position and she is fond of you, so you can consider that. Or, if you prefer something else, I can settle an income on you. I'm telling you this over the telephone so that you can get used to the idea before I get home. Did I hear you say that you congratulated me?" he ended.

Euphemia hadn't murmured anything of the sort, but she did now with what grace she could muster at short notice.

"And you can add my love to Annabel," said Euphemia, tearfully. "By the way, where is she?"

"Right here—in my arms!" was Benjamin's astonishing reply.

To her own surprise, Euphemia smiled at the notion, and smiling, something hard melted in her heart, and when she repeated her good wishes there was a strong note of sincerity in her tones.—By H. O. McEachan.

TRIFLE ROUGH ON BABY

A well known Manchester, N. H., man, who lives in the suburbs, had an addition to his barnyard in the shape of a fine calf of the Jersey breed. A week later there was an arrival in the house, his wife presenting him with a ten-pound daughter.

The day after the little girl came the father was stopped downtown by a lady who had known him and his wife all their lives.

Assuming a very impressive air, she said:

"Have you got at your house something for which you have been waiting a long time?"

"I most certainly have," he replied.

"What is it?" the lady asked, almost breathlessly.

"A full-blooded Jersey heifer calf!" he exclaimed.

A NATURAL ERROR

"She is rather thin."

"Who?"

"That girl in the purple gown over yonder."

"Gosh, I thought that was a design in the wall paper."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WHAT OF THE WHEAT?

Remark has already been made upon the anomaly of the situation in wheat. With a large surplus on hand, and with a crop in prospect about twice as large as the average of a few years ago, farmers are refusing to sell even at the enormous price guaranteed to them by the Government, which is more than twice what they regarded as a bumper price before the war, and the cost of living consequently continues to soar. The circumstances give rise to some pertinent reflections concerning the future.

The stupendous crop now promised is due, obviously, to two major causes. One is the greatly increased acreage, and the other is the exceptionally favorable weather which prevailed during the winter. The former has been the more potent of the two, and is the only one worth considering, seeing that it alone is the work of man and is under his control. The weather may be good again next season, or it may not. We cannot determine it. But it depends upon men to say what the acreage planted shall be, whether large or less than at present.

It is to be assumed that much of the increased acreage is due to the government guarantee of a high price for wheat. It was that which inspired farmers to break up new lands or to discontinue other crops and plant wheat. In that they performed both a selfish and an altruistic act. The increased planting was for their good, since they would get for the extra wheat thus secured a price twice as great as that in which they formerly reaped. But the act was also altruistic, because they knew that the world needed more wheat, at no matter what price.

Now, however, the question arises, what acreage will be maintained after the government guarantee is abolished, and prices of wheat depend upon the ordinary laws of trade and consequently will fall to about one-half the present figure? It will probably still be profitable to grow wheat, though the incentive to do so will be lessened. It remains to be seen whether farmers generally will make the efforts to raise bumper crops which they have been making under the inspiration of government price-fixing. We must hope that they will do so, for there will be need of all that they can grow, but we shall not be surprised if they do not and if

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1919

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:
 1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
 3. Marks and initials of queries as brief as is consistent with clearness.
 4. In answering queries cite the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
 5. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

NOTES

(Continued)

1666

It is ordered, that from and after the twentieth day of December, now next ensuing, that it shall not be lawfull for any Indian or Indians, within this Colony of Rhode Island, under any pretence whatsoever, to keepe or cause to be kept, either hog or any other swine, having any apparent cult marks in one or both their ears. And if any hog or hogs, or any other swine shall be found in the custody or possession of any Indian or Indians within this Colony marked as aforesaid, it shall be lawfull for any person or persons to take, seize and dispose of the same hog or hogs, or other swine; the one half whereof shall return to the towne treasury in which boundaries it was taken, the other halfe to the party or parties which shall seize the same or cause it to be seized.

Ordered, that no victualing house or victualer sell liquors without licence from the Magistrate, who also shall give security to keepe good order according to the law in that case provyded, under the penalty imposed by the law. And that none sell liquors on the first day to English Indians, but shall lose twenty shillings for every such offence, any law, order or allowance to the contrary notwithstanding.

1667

At a special meeting of the General Assembly in July: The Assembly then declared that William Harris, one of the Assistants, having been guilty of making a route in the town of Providence, and having been the sole cause of the Governor's calling the Assembly at this busy season of the year, that it is just to fine him £50 in current money, towards defraying the expense of the Assembly. The said Harris was also dismissed from his office of Assistant, and Stephen Arnold appointed in his place.

The report of the Dutch fleet, being on its way for the recovery of New York, occasioned great alarm in the colonies. The General Assembly endeavored to put the Colony in the best posture of defence which their feeble means permitted.

The Assembly order five Beacons to be erected, one on Wonomitomony hill in Newport, one at Schenectay, one at Petquamscott (to give notice to Watch Hill), one on the Mill Hill at Portsmouth and one on Mishawacut (sometimes called Zion's) Hill in Providence.

1668

The Assembly ordered that in future they meet at Newport on the day previous to the Election.

At a meeting of the Assembly in October, they remitted the fine laid upon William Harris in July, 1667, the they did by the advice of Gov. Nichols who stated to the Assembly that the said fine was not in accordance with the laws of England.

1669

The tract of land called Misquacut in the Narragansett country, was incorporated by the name of Westerly, being the 5th town in the Colony.

John Clarke was requested to write to the inhabitants of the town of Providence, to persuade them to a peaceable composure of that uncomfortable difference that is between them.

1670

The Assembly taking into consideration the addresses made by Mr. Thomas Terry and Mr. Hugh Williams of Block Island, desiring of the Assembly to order that they that are inhabitants of the said Island may have countenance of this government in attempting and proceeding to make a convenient harbour there, to the inciting fishing designs, which for want of a harbour cannot be comfortably be carried on; and farther the Assembly being very well affected to carrying on the said design of fishing, doe enact and declare, that the said inhabitants are authorized to use all fitting indevers to accomplish the same, and doe very much commend their worthy intentions therein, and will upon all occasions be ready by all acts of favorable countenance to incorrage them therein; and whereas it is hoped severall, both of this Colony and others, will contribute to see good a work as to make a harbour in the said Island therefore in order to incorrage such as shall contribute thereto, it is ordered, that for the present and till farther order, that Mr. Caleb Carr and Joseph Torrey, of Newport, be desired and authorized to improve their indevers in persuading to such contributions and to keep account what and by whom is thereto given, that the money may be improved to the matter intended, and not otherwise imbezled; provided, that the harbor shall be as free and common to all his Majesty's liege people as any other harbor in this Colony is or shall be from time to time, without any toll or import.

1671

Whereas, Francis Uselton was by the last General Court of Tryalls sentenced to depart this Island and not to return without the leave of two Magistrates, and he the said Uselton, contrary to the said Court of Tryalls' sentence, coming into the town of Newport, end publickly walkenige the streets in the time of the Assembly's sitting, which being taken notice of, and he sent for into the Court to answer for his contempt, instead of giving the Assembly satisfaction; he, the said Uselton, upon orders to the Court do depart, as he was going out of the Court, turned back and did publickly in the Court jere the authority in a scornfull manner, saying to the Governor, "Your honorable wife," and "I thank your justice," with six Englishmen and six Indians.

many other scornfull, contemptuous carriages; for which misdeameanor and contempt, the Court doo sentence the said Uselton to be forthwith whipt, with fifteen stripes.

And also it is ordered, that the said Francis Uselton shall forthwith depart this Colony; and if he shall come to abide in any towne of this Colony hereafter, it shall be in the power of any two Magistrates to cause the said Uselton to be severely whipt and sent away.

Whereas, William Thomas, prisoner for burglary, was sentenced to death by the last Court of Tryalls, and he havinge petitioned this Assembly for remittinge the said sentence; this Assembly, after long and very searous debate of the matter, doe not see cause to remitt any part of the said Court of Tryalls' sentence, but doe order that the execution of the said Thomas be accordingly performed betwixt the hours of one and four of the clocke in the afternoon, on the said day, to wit, the 9th day of this instant June.

It is ordered, that for the future, no person in this Colony shall be elected, chosen or employed in the office of General Serjant, or Sheriff, unless such a one as can read and write, and be otherwise qualifield, according to former laws.

1672

Voted, whereas sundry persons of the towne of Stonington, in the jurisdiction of Connecticut Colony, have of late in a most riotous, rebellious and tumultuous manner made intrusions upon the town of Westerly, in this His Majestie's Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, &c., and have knocked down, carried away, and under pretence of authority derived from his Majestie, have imprisoned and sentenced several persons of the towne, to the great affrighting and disquieting of the rest; and whereas, upon notice given unto the Governor and government of the said Connecticut Colony, instead of bringinge the said offender, or at least the ringleaders of such riotous and rebellious practices to receive suitable recompence for such heinous offences by them committed against our Sovereigne Lord the King, and his loyall subjects of that place, or to deliver them up to this jurisdiction, where the offence was committed, in order to receive by their hand condigne punishment for the same, have countenanced and encouraged the aforesaid offenders alledging that they had patent right to exercise jurisdiction over those parts and over all the Narragansett country besides; which yett are see plainly exprest in his majesties gracious grant given unto us.

Forasmuch as the inhabitants of Block Island expressed in their paper, have presented their request to have granted and enacted by this Assembly that they may have liberty of a towne and like liberties with other townes in this Colony, and their reasons shwon of their said request of a township and the said called Sherdham.

1673

It is hereby enacted, that the Governor, or in his absence, the Deputy Governor, and all the Assistants on this Island, if the Dutch or any other public enemy shall in open hostility against the King, assault it or fall upon his subjects here; then all of them if able and in health, or see many of them as shall be able and be in health, shall in all such times or times of danger be with or as neare as may be convenient to the said eldest Captaine in Chiefe, to give to him speciall and particuller direction as the danger shall then occasion, for the safety of the whole; and the Governor, or Deputy Governor, and all the Assistants on the Island that shall be able, shall with the first information, allarn, or knowledge of the approach or invasion of the said enemy or any other as such, afore said, come together and be ready in the then most convenient place to consult and agree how for the best safety and best loyalty to answer any summons such said enemy may send to them; and accordinge thereto, answer shall be returned to the enemy, and not without their consent nor contrary to their directions or order, shall Captaine or Chief Captaine, nor Capitaine nor other officers nor soldiars, nor all nor any without the consent of the Governor, or in his absence, the Deputy Governor, and all the Assistants on this Island, or see many of them as can come together, beinge able and not disabled by sickness, lameenes or beinge in any incapacity whatsoever, and cannot be ready then and there at such place, when soe alarmed or summoned; such of them as are able and are there shall have, and have hereby full authority to consult with the said Chiefe Captain and Captains and Lieutenants, and Ensignes, and any other knowinge, discrete men in such matters, what answer shall be returned in answer to any such summons, that may un-happily be sent from the enemy.

It is enacted, that all officers and people be diligent that all former lawes against selling liquors to the Indians and the punishment and penalty appointed for those that do so, and for the Indians for being drunk. Any English man or men inhabitinge in this Colony, shall if they can, cause every such Indian soe drunk or haueinge liquors, for to be brought before a magistrate; and every Indian see guilty, besides the punishment and penalty by any former law provided therefor shall be indebted one week's worke, or six shillings to him or they that cause him or shee see guilty to be brought before a Magistrate; and in case the Indians will not inform the Magistrate of whom he hed the liquors, therfore he doth forfeit twenty shillings; and in case he informe, that he had it of another Indian, that Indian see soone as it can be, shall be apprehended, and if it be proved or confessed, he doth therefore forfeit twenty shillings; and for all such forfeitures by Indians, they to be imprisoned till payment or security see to doe, or see to stand a tryall by a jury according to law. Therefore, by his Majestys authority it is enacted, that on the first dayes of the week whichever hee that doth lett any have any drink, that he or any other is drunke thereby, besides all other forfeitures thereto, for every one see drunk they shall forfeit six shillings; and for everyone that entertains in gameinge or tippling upon the first day of the week, he shall forfeit six shillings; and by his Majestys authority thereby enacted, that to prevent any such misdeameanors, if any are see guilty to discover them that every first day of the week in every towne in this Colony there shall be a Constable.

The tryalls of Indians shall be by six Englishmen and six Indians.

MIDDLETOWN

From our Regular Correspondent

Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholson have been visiting Mrs. Phoebe Smith of Salem, Mass.

It was State Officers' night at Aquidneck Grange at the last meeting. Among those present were Master Sayles D. Steers of Chepachet, State Lecturer Philip H. Wofford of Kingston, State Chaplain Henry S. Turner of Greenville, State Secretary Mrs. Clara L. Chase of Middletown, State Gate Keeper Arthur A. Sherman of Portsmouth, State Ceres Mrs. Sayles D. Steers of Chepachet, State Pomona Mrs. Henry Turner of Greenville, Joseph A. Peckham of Middletown member of the Executive committee of the State Grange, Jesse L. Durfee, Worthy Master of Newport County Pomona Grange, was also among the guests. Worthy Master Clifton B. Ward conducted the meeting. The Lecturer, Mrs. J. A. Peckham, presented a pleasing program, assisted by Mrs. Philip Caswell Mrs. Fred P. Webber, Miss Florence Plummer, Mrs. John H. Peckham and Mr. Lewis Plummer. The Lecturer also announced that the play entitled "A Change of Heart," will be given by the unmarried members at the next meeting, this entertainment being in competition with the entertainment given recently by the married members. Several of the visiting State officers spoke briefly. Light refreshments were served by the feast committee, Miss Helen Stoddard and Mrs. Robert Smith.

Mr. Jesse LeValley has made improvements to the Slocum house on Berkeley avenue and has leased it to Mr. and Mrs. Forest Rego of Newport. Mrs. Rego was Miss Mary Dutri of this town.

Mrs. Mary W. Lawton is visiting relatives in Connecticut.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Towle have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. George T. Towle of Dayton, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Towle and family of New York.

Although the unpleasant weather interfered with the supper at the Holy Cross Guild House, there was a good attendance, and a fine supper was served. Mrs. Clarence Thurston, president of the Holy Cross Guild, was in charge of the supper. She was assisted by Mrs. Henry L. Chase, Mrs. Newton Dennis, Miss Emma R. Chase, Mrs. John Spooner, Mrs. G. Fred White, Mrs. Willard B. Chase and Mrs. George W. Thurston. The young people of the church acted as waiters.

Mrs. Howard G. Peckham entertained the Paradise Club at the closing meeting of the year. The president, Mrs. Harry E. Peckham, arranged a short program which was much enjoyed. The White Elephant party, which has been so much enjoyed before, was repeated. Refreshments were served. About 30, including the families of the members, were present. The Club plans to resume its meetings in October.

One of the heavy milk trucks met with an accident at the foot of Honnamy Hill recently, when it skidded and turned over on its side in the gutter. Very little milk was lost, but the machine stayed there several hours before it was righted.

The Berkely School was closed on Wednesday to enable the teachers to visit schools.

Mr. Russell Morgan Peckham, who was injured in an automobile accident recently, is now able to drive his car again.

Mrs. Hughes, who has been visiting her son, Rev. I. Harding Hughes, left Tuesday for her home in Halifax, North Carolina. She will spend a few days in Washington, D. C., while on the trip.

At the Berkely Memorial Church on Sunday last Bishop James DeWolf Perry confirmed a class of 23 candidates, 18 being young men from St. George's School. The Bishop delivered a splendid address it being directed principally to the confirmation class.

Rev. Mr. Manning of the Methodist Church has announced the following unit leaders for the Centenary canvass: No. 1 Mrs. Stephen D. Congdon; No. 2 Mrs. Edward E. Peckham; No. 3 Mrs. Julia Brown; No. 4 William L. Brown; No. 5 Mrs. Isaac Peabody; No. 6 Mrs. Harold Peckham; No. 7 Mrs. Arthur W. Chase.

The monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of St. Mary's parish met at Holy Cross Guild House on Wednesday afternoon, when Rev. Emery H. Porter, D. D., gave an address.

The St. Columba's Guild met at the Parochial House Friday afternoon. Supper was served under the direction of Mrs. Howard G. Peckham. In the evening the ladies sewed for the Red Cross.

Rev. Henry Russell Talbot, who has recently returned from duty overseas, is to be the speaker at the Berkely Memorial Church on Sunday morning. Rev. Mr. Talbot has been acting as a Chaplain, having been on the staff of Major General Hoard. He was with the First Division of Engineers and with the Seventh Army Corps. He has had remarkable experiences and is recognized as being a most valuable man in the service.

Spiritual Princes.

There were Christians in Treves as early as the second century, and it had a bishop as early as 311. The archbishops of Treves became one of the leading spiritual princes of the early German empire. The Treves of today is a rich and active city of possibly 75,000 souls, a show city, a shrine city, and one in which the Yankee tourists should find much to interest them.

French "Immortals."

The French academy is the oldest of five academies constituting the Institute of France, having been founded in 1666. It is composed of 40 members, elected for life and known as the "Forty Immortals." They rank as the leading Frenchmen of their time in literature. Their judgment and decisions in all disputed literary matters are final.

Letter Boxes in the Heights.

In the Alps there is one letter box at an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet above the sea level from which there are collections four times a day. There are several letter receptacles at an elevation of between 6,000 and 7,000 feet.

The trials of Indians shall be by six Englishmen and six Indians.

Probate Court of the City of Newport
May 15th, 1919.

Estate of John F. Ennis

AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of JOHN F. EASTON, late of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the second day of June next, at ten o'clock a.m., in the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereto be published in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

5-11

Probate Court of the City of Newport
May 15th, 1919.

Estate of Thomas Shea

REQUEST in writing is made by Catherine Shea, of said Newport, widow of THOMAS SHEA, late of said Newport, intestate, that John H. Nolan, of said Newport, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the second day of June, at ten o'clock p.m., in the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

5-17

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, May 6, 1919.

Estate of Richard A. Dodge

A COMMUNICATION in writing is made by Richard A. Dodge, a minor over the age of fourteen years, son of Richard A. Dodge, of said New Shoreham, informing the Court that he has made choice of Harold L. Madison of Providence as guardian of his person and estate, and requesting the Court to approve said choice, and the same is received and referred to the second day of June, at ten o'clock a.m., in the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

5-17

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

May 17, 1919.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Executrix of the last will and testament of LAURA M. ROSE, late of the town of New Shoreham, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, hereby gives notice that she has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

ALL PERSONS having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

MARY A. CLARKE, Executrix.

5-17

Probate Court of the City of Newport, May 15, 1919.

Estate of Robert A. Shea

MARY A. SHEA, Guardian of the estate of Robert A. Shea, minor, of said Newport, presents her petition in writing, representing that said minor is seized and possessed of certain Real Estate, situate in said Newport, being a one-third part of an undivided one-seventh interest, subject to a widow's right of dower, in and to all that certain lot of land, bounded in said lot by the buildings, and improvements thereon, and described as follows: Northwesterly by Hope street; Southwesterly by land now or formerly of Margaret T. Fullerton; and Northwest by land now or formerly of Clark Burdick; and praying for a reversion of the said undivided one-third part of an undivided one-seventh interest, in and to the certain lot of land, bounded in said lot by the buildings, and improvements thereon, and described as follows: Northwesterly by Hope street; Southwesterly by land now or formerly of Margaret T. Fullerton; and Northwest by land now or formerly of Clark Burdick; and praying for a reversion of the said undivided one-third part of an undivided one-seventh interest, in and to the certain lot of land, bounded in said lot by the buildings, and improvements thereon, and described as follows: Northwesterly by Hope street; Southwesterly by land now or formerly of Margaret T. Fullerton; and Northwest by land now or formerly of Clark Burdick; and praying for a reversion of the said undivided one-third part of an undivided one-seventh interest, in and to the certain lot of land, bounded in said lot by the buildings, and improvements thereon, and described as follows: Northwesterly by Hope street; Southwesterly by land now or formerly of Margaret T. Fullerton; and Northwest by land now or formerly of Clark Burdick; and praying for a reversion of the said undivided one-third part of an undivided one-seventh interest, in and to the certain lot of land, bounded in said lot by the buildings, and improvements thereon, and described as follows: Northwesterly by Hope street;